To care for bim who has borne the battle, and for bis widow and crobans."

The National Tribune.

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MORE SECESSION.

The news is-that the people of Cauca and Antioquoia are anxious to follow Pau-

ama's example, seceding from Colombia. and becoming part of the Isthmian Republic. Cauca lies next to Panama, and though separated from the Isthmus by a high range of mountains extending from ocean to ocean, it has free communication with Panama by the way of the Pacific. It is in effect a long, narrow shelf, extending along the Pacific for 500 miles, with the lofty range of the Cordillera Occidental following the curve of the ocean at a distance of about 100 miles.

part of Colombia by the construction of tide it over until the victories in the field with the disbursement of \$3,200,000.00 for the canal, since its only outlet is the Pa- would case up the money market, and pensions. cific. It being the most northern part of unlock the vaults of the bankers. Feb. South America is, of course, farthest from 25 and March 17 Congress authorized a Cane Horn, and its products have to make the longest and most roundabout journey to seek the markets of the world.

The Proivnce of Antioquoia lies up in the mountains, femote from the sea shore, but the people are styled the "Yankees of South America." and have more enterprise and thrift than any others in the Republie. They are anxious for trade and commerce with the United States, and recognize their best opportunities as lying with this country rather than with the turbulent

area of 22,316 square miles, or about the same as that of West Virginia, with a population of 470,000-about 21 to the squire mile. This, it will be seen, would make a very respectable State. The Province of Cauca is much larger, and has 257,462 square miles, or about the size of Texas, with a population of 621,000. It is much more thinly settled, however, the average being but 2.4 persons to the square

If these two Provinces should unite themselves with Panama, it would take away from the United States of Colombia, 311,349 square miles of the total of 504, 773 of the Republic, or just three-fifths, and 1,376,000 of the total of 3,387,600 population, or about one-third of the total

the secession of these provinces be as easily accomplished as that of Panama, and there is no substan-tial reason why it should not there is lit tle doubt that the rest of the States would follow, and probably the whole country five or 20 years—hence the name "5-20s." become territories annexed to the United States.

Of this \$514,771,600 in bonds were issued and sold for greenbacks, which

GEN. REVES' MISSION.

Gen. Reyes, ex-President of the United States of Colombia, has had a hard time on his mission of peace and conciliation. Woo he never so earnestly, the Panamaians turn a deaf ear to him. The poor fellow had really nothing worth while to offer them. On the one side the Panamaians had a definite alliance with the strongest and richest Nation in the world, were sure of our protection, and could see num berless direct advantages flowing from commercial and political union with us Besides, they would have the whole of the \$10,000,000 which we proposed to pay Colombia all to themselves, with the annuity to be paid in the future. Nothing in Gen. Reyes's repertoire could begin to compare with these substantial advantages. To go back to Colombia meant resumption of the entirely unsatisfactory relations which had subsisted with that Government for the last century, and with which the Panamaians are thoroughly disgusted.

Failing utterly on the Isthmus, Gen Reves is coming on to Washington, to see what can be done here. He is foredoomed to as complete a failure here as there Very unadvisably, he starts on his journey with threatenings. He says that we shall have to fight the United States of Colom bia, and will fight it as expensively as England did the Boer war; and that Co lombia will send an army across the coun try to invade Panama. Both these are singularly absurd. In the first place, a to the Boer war, we shall not invade Co lombia, and consequently if she wants to do her fighting she will have to do it "a. by her lonesome" over there among her own mountains. We have no citizens there nor interests to protect, so there's no good reason why a single American soldie should set foot inside the present boun-daries of Colombia. Her fighting will probably be about as effective as the old simile of the man trying to wink at a pretty girl through green goggles. The invasion of Panama by land is no less presposter ous. Colombia has no less presposter ous. Colombia has no army, and, still worse, has no money to pay for an army or supplies. The Government has been bankrupt for many years, and the paper money which it has tried to force into circulation was, months ago, before the colombia of the c culation was, months ago, before these troubles occurred, bringing only about two cents on the dollar. The physical diffi-culties of passing an army along the back bone of the Isthmus, through impenetrable forests, are such as even an American army would recoil before, let alone that o another country. Certainly no white man has ever made his way along that back bone, through the jungle of giant tree-and interlacing vines, with thorny under brush. It is unlikely that even an Indian has ever made that journey. That the ill paid, undisciplined, stanted little creature which the Colombians usually shirk up fo soldiers could perform this gigantic task soldiers could perform this gigantic task is as uncredible as a voyage to the moon Gen. Reyes's last card is a proposition to remove the Capital of Colombia to Panama. Even this will be little of a temptation. It is doubtful if the Colombians would consent to it, because the dominant class is very proud of Bogotand the country around it, which they term the "Italy of America," and talk glibly about Bogota being the South American Athens. Giving up Bogota as the

can Athens. Giving up Bogota as the Capital, therefore, would seem like sur rendering all of their Nationality worth having, nor would it put the Panamaian, in any better position, because they would in any better position, because they would still be dominated by the politicians from

the interior of the country. Gen. Reyes must prepare himself for return home with a sorrowful sense of

THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF 1869. We have some more figures to be placed for the purpose of comparison alongside the disbursement of \$3,200,000,000 for pen-

The outlook for the Government at th

to the lovers of the Union. For six months

Gen. McClellan had been assembling, drill

ing, and disciplining around Washington

one of the mightiest armies the world had

ever seen, and great hopes were entertain

ed of what it would do when it once be

gan operations against the enemy. Smaller

but still very powerful armies were as-

sembling in front of Louisville, at Cairo

and in Missouri, all ready to be lauched

forward against the Confederacy, which

to pay at par, and the year opened with

them rated in the market at 97.6 cents

It had hoped to be able to get along with-

out much more borrowing, and that its

deepest need for money had passed. The

Donelson, Notwithstanding these signal

short-time loan of \$150,000,000, on which

the Treasury issued in all \$716,099,247,16

or more than four times the authorization

The interest was not to exceed 6 per cent.

On these loans the Government paid in

Still the Government had not money

with which to meet its obligations, and re-

sorted to the desperate expedient of is

suing paper money, of which \$450,000,000

was authorized. Congress corrected the

error made in previous issues of notes, by

making them not receivable for duties or

imports and for interest on the public debt

but made them legal tender for all other

debts, public and private. This legal ten

der quality was bitterly opposed by the

Democrats, and regarded as doubtful by

some friends of the Union. It afterward

required the most severe strain upon the

It will be seen that no matter what th

their interest and principal were to be paid

in gold. The law bolstered up the issue

of greenbacks by making them convertible

into United States interest-bearing bonds,

of which the moneyed men took full ad-

Even more money was needed than was

provided by all these extraordinary meas-

ures, and Congress authorized another loss

of \$500,000,000, at 6 per cent., payable in

repulses which the United States arms suf-

Just how much gold value was realized

from this issue of \$514,771,600 of this

class of bonds can never be told, because

the bonds were sold at various periods dur-

ing the war for greenbacks which sank

in its course to a gold valuation of 38.7

cents. In addition to the bonds becomin-

at least of gold vaine, and of making the

holders possibly hundreds of millions of

Premium \$6,786,017.29

rom the enhancement of the gold value of

ind that the lucky lenders of greenbacks

received, in principal and interest from

two to three times as much money as they

ent. The highest gold value of the green-

backs they lent the Government in this

oan was 79.5 cents, and the lowest value

38.7 cents. If we add these together and

divide by two we shall get an average of

59.1 cents. Let us say, for convenience,

hat their average was 60 cents; therefore,

aned was \$308,862,960. When, there-

fered during the operations of that year.

vantage in the later years of the war.

oney-lenders lent to the Government.

all \$18,784,096.84 interest.

terriffic blows.

ceived: beginning of 1862 was quite encouraging Principal repaid, according to face value.......\$514,771,600.00 Premium

fore, they were paid par in gold for their

bonds, the direct cash profit from the pur-

Therefore for their loan of a gold value

of \$308,862,960 the money lenders re

chase was \$205,908,960

Total profit......\$513,118,802.79

Numbers running into the millions are very difficult for the mind to grasp. By reducing to the lowest terms they will be it was hoped would go down before their During the previous Summer and Fall the Government had only maintained with the greatest difficulty its paper promises loan of over \$513.

This exceedingly liberal way in which icy pavement. the Government treated the men who lent it money forms a strong contrast to its fernal reserve guard post had to be recktreatment of the men who gave something oned with. In addition to the two re incomparably more precious than mere liefs off post, there were there, probably, Army of the Potomac still lay in camp, in perishing, unstable paper dollars and a Cocporal, Sergeant, and likely the Offispite of the murmuring of those who cents.

wanted to press "On to Richmond," but Even this startling showing does no Gen. Thomas, of the Army of the Ohio, won a brilliant little victory at Mill Spring. Jan. Government in training showing does not less bothersome. If we were only past them, we would have a show of getting a brilliant little victory at Mill Spring, Jan. Government in trying to get funds to sus-19, 1862, which greatly heartened the lov- tain itself during that awful year which ers of the Union. Feb. 6, the gunboats was marked by the failure of the grand knocked Fort Henry to pieces, and Feb. campaign against Richmond, the sorrow 8, the navy, under Commodore Goldsboro, ful defeats around Washington, the unand the army, under Gen. Burnside, won paralleled slaughter at Fredericksburg, the cheering successes at Roanoke Island, sickening carnage at Stone River, and the These were followed, Feb. 14, 15 and 16, bitter repulse of the movement against by Grant's crushing victory at Fort Vicksburg.

It had to go into the markets again and successes, the money-lenders lacked confi- again for short-time, hand-to-mouth loans, dence, and the quotations of the United for which it paid \$31,147,265.76 interest in States securities sank in February to 96.6 gold, in addition to that which we have cents, with gold selling from 3.5 to 5.7 given above.

cents premium. The Treasury needed This will do for 1862. Next week we money-much more money-and Congress will take up the financial history of 1863. Canca will benefit more than any other gave it power to negotiate short loans to and give some further figures to compare

THE NEW CANAL TREATY.

This is emphatically a business Admin istration, and no time was lost in concluding a new canal treaty with the Republic of Panama. The terms of the new treaty so far as they have been given out, seem entirely satisfactory to the United States, while equally just to the little Republic. Advantage is taken of the experience gain ed by the discussion of the Hay-Herran treaty in the Senate to remove some of the flaws then developed. The main thing is the absolute cession of a zone from 16 to 20 miles wide through which the projected canal is to pass. This will give us in perpetuity complete sovereignty over a strip of eight or 10 miles wide on either side old crow-bait. It became a night-flag for of the canal, with, of course, all rights to my horse and me to follow. He started fortify and do any other thing necessary to the construction, complete protection, and proper management of the canal.

The cities of Panama and Colon retain their municipal autonomy, and their connection with the Government of Panama, but we have an overlordship with regard to the maintenance of order and the sanitary system, which permits us to do or compel to be done all things necessary in those matters. In effect, the Republic of Panama, with relation to the zone through which the canal passes, occupies the position of one of our States or Territories, as for the permanent cession of land to the Government for forts, dockyards, or other National purposes. Outside of this strip, her sovereignty is unquestioned, and will be protected by us, while inside the strip the still retains such local control as may the highest part, and could look directly down on the fire below, and the men sitting around smoking, or lying asleep, one of them seemed to hear something overhead, spoke of it to the rest, and could call the men sitting around smoking, or lying asleep, one of them seemed to hear something overhead, spoke of it to the rest, and could call the men sitting around smoking, or lying asleep, one of them seemed to hear something overhead, spoke of it to the rest, and could call the men sitting around smoking, or lying asleep, one of them seemed to hear something overhead, spoke of it to the rest, and could call the men sitting around smoking, or lying asleep, one of them the highest part, and could call the men sitting around smoking, or lying asleep, one of them seemed to hear something over the highest part, and could call the men sitting around smoking, or lying asleep, one of them seemed to hear something over the highest part, and could call the men sitting around smoking, or lying asleep, one of them seemed to hear something over the highest part, and could call the men sitting around smoking, or lying asleep, one of them seemed to hear something over the highest part and could call the men sitting around smoking, or lying asleep, one of them seemed to hear something over the highest part and could call the men sitting around smoking or lying as part of mean could be as a passet of mean could call the men sitting around smoking or lying as a passet of mean could call the men sitting around smoking or lying as a passet of mean could call the men sitting around smoking or lying as a passet of mean could call the men sitting around smoking or lying as a passet of mean could call the men sitting around smoking or lying as a passet of mean could call the men sitting and sold for greenbacks, which were conshe still retains such local control as may be necessary for State and municipal purposes. Probably its relation is more like that of one of our States to the Counties and Cities. In return, we pay to the Republic of Panama, the \$10,000,000 that we offered to pay the United States of Colombia together with the annunity. This will put the Trensury of the little Republic in very good shape, and enable it to make improvements and carry out entities that of one of our States to the Counties and Cities. In return, we pay to the Republic of Panama, the \$10,000,000 that we offered to pay the United States of Colombia together with the annunity. This will put the Trensury of the little Republic in very good shape, and enable it to make improvements and carry out entitled the public in very good shape, and enable it to make improvements and carry out entitled the public in very good shape, and enable it to make improvements and carry out entitled the public in very good shape, and enable it to make improvements and carry out entitled the public in very good shape, and enable it to make improvements and carry out entitled the public in very good shape, and enable it to make improvements and carry out entitled the public in very good shape, and enable it to make improvements and carry out entitled the public in very good shape, and enable it to make improvements and carry out entitled the public in very good shape, and enable it to make improvements and carry out entitled the public in very good shape, and enable it to make improvements and control to the time weighed not less than a ton, and knocked it over the edge of the cliff. It fell with a crash on the shack in which it is made at the time weighed not less than a ton, and knocked it over the edge of the cliff. It fell with a crash on the shack in which it is made at the time weighed not less than a ton, and knocked it over the edge of the cliff. It fell with a crash on the shack in make it on and knocked it over the edge of the cliff. It fell with a ton, and knocked to make improvements and carry out en- with his men, jumped out of the terprises which have long been regarded as necessary, but which it has been unable dollars in every rise from prices ranging as necessary, but which it has been unable while asleep. The men were too startled all the way down to 38.7 cents up to 70 all the way down to 38.7 cents up to 70 the Bogota officials absorbing all the selves against his accusations, and those cents, the investors received the following money that could be somewed out of the who had been burt by the stone were cents, the investors received the following money that could be squeezed out of the increments as shown by the Treasury Isthmians.

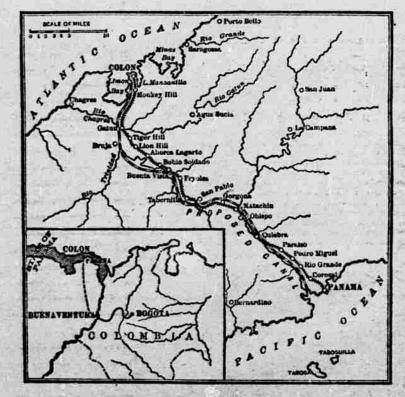
It was not desired by our Government that the Capital of Panama should be established in either Panama or Colon, but the people of Panama were insistent that it should be and, the contrary was not If we add to this the immense profit urged. There are, of course, many places in Panama which would make excellent the loan from 38.7 cents upward, we shall sites for the National Capital, but the matter is not of much importance, as the Republic, no matter what may be said about left. it, will assume a similar place to that of fires over there.' Hawaii and Porto Rico, becoming de facto, if not de jure, a Territory of the United States.

THE advice of the English papers to the Canadians is to stop pouting and mak ing faces, and behave like men ought to he total gold value of the \$514,771,600 who have been beaten in a lawsuit where the facts were clearly against them.

THE CANAL ZONE.

The diagram below gives an idea of the ocation of the Canal zone which we have equired from the Republic of Panama. reference, and should be carefully pre-The zone will be a strip of land from 16 served.

to 20 miles wide, extending from Color to Panama, substantially along the line at present occupied by the railroad. This map will be very useful for future



COLOMBIA. PANAMA AND ROUTE OF CANAL To reach Panama from Bogota, troops would have to travel overland to Buenaventura (

Si Klegg, Shorty and their Comrades in the days

When Johnny Came Marching Home."

half o'

o much in awe.

HT, 1963, BY THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

Wils Holcomb and Larry Have a Lively caution my men to be keerful 'bout bustin' Night in the Rebel Camps-Captured at caps 'round whar yo' air, for fear you 'll Last. un away.' 'Well, we all didn't run away the 22d

"As I told you," continued Wills Holcomb, "we got inside the picket-line of easier to understand. Put in its simplest the 1st Ga. Cav. all right, but then it beform-for every \$308 which a man lent came like walking through a powderthe Government during the trying period mill with your pocket full of matches. We of 1862, he received back in the course of had to go through rebel camps probably a few years, \$821; making a profit on his for miles. Every minute we should be as liable to detection as one is to slip on an

"First of all, and right away, that incer of the Guard, with maybe the Officer of the Day, all likely to be more of through the camps, by presence of mind, and careful, cool-headed lying. The more I studied the guard-post the more difficult it seemed

"It didn't take me long to find out that the fire around which the reserve guards lay was built at the bottom of a cliff forming one side of a gap at the top of the hill, just before the roads forked to run down through the valley. The Offi-cer of the Guard was probably lying under a shack on the other side of the nar-row sap. I looked up hopelessly at the tall cliffs, towering into the black dark-ness, for some way to get around. There was not the slightest chance apparent anywhere, and we must go ahead, for the night was passing, and we could not af-ford to dally there. We must take our chances of encountering some Sergeant or Lieutenant too smart to be deceived, and having to shoot our way through. Slobbering Swackiammer had disap-

peared from my front, and I supposed he had been frightened into slinking behind. 'Presently I felt him give my overcont a twitch. 'Turn you' critter 'round, an foller me, he whispered. 'Make no noise. I've done found a way. Be mouty keer

"I turned and went back to where I could make out through the darkness a rift in the cliff filled with whitish yellow clay and gravel which had been washed down by the Winter rains. Only its lightness made it visible in contrast with the blackness of the rugged cliff. "'Never can get the horses up there in the world,' I said, for the rift seemed only

a little less steep than the cliff.
"'Yes we kin,' he whispered confidently. 'Hosses kin go anywhar a man kin climb without takin' hold with his hands. Come

'I now saw a use for his white-hanched

straight up the rift, and my horse fol-lowed without hesitation. Of course, Larry's followed mine, and very queerly they became as sure-footed as their leader, climbing the steep ascent without a slip or a misstep. At the top of the cliff we came upon a sort of hog-path running near the edge of the rocks. How in the world we made our way along there without a stumble which would have sent us tumbling down into the gap I don't know. Our quite proud of belonging to the reserves. white-rumped leader went right along, as it's just outrageous, so it is, the way thim surely as if traveling a beaten road, and regular Confeds try to run over us militia, our horses followed. Only at the last just because we wint home to gather our thing like his master—you know Larry would always kick against the fence-corners on both sides of a 20-foot lane as we his shed, revolver in band, to kill the men velling with pain. Larry wanted to fire few shots into the fracas, to add to the interest of the occasion, and had already drawn a bead on the Officer of the Guard, but I stopped him. We had too much urgent business elsewhere. We hurried off after Swackhammer down a side path

and reached the forks of the road.

"'Let me see?' said I, halting a moment to survey the landscape ahead and commune with Larry and Swackhammer. That fellow said that Col. Jim Strick-land's let Co. Car. was commend on the land's 1st Ga. Cav. was camped on the That must be that first bunch of

'Yes, that's Cunnel Jim Strickland's rijimint over thar, an' that thar's Cunnel Phil. Davant's battalion over thar or 'tother side of the valley,' said Swack

immer.
"'Well, as I am Lieut. Tom Wilkins, of Col. Strickland's regiment, and I seem to have a misfit voice, said I, 'I guess it would be safer to play that racket over in Col. Davant's battalion. We'll go to the

We heard a horseman come trotting up "Halt! Who comes there? I challenged

"'Lieut. Wilkins-Officer of the Day. answered a thin, high voice. No wo "'Advance, Officer of the Day, and give the countersign, I answered, with my carbine at my face.
"'Chaplin's Hills,' he said in a lo

voice over the muzzle.

"Countersign's correct, said I, lowering my gun. 'I didn't recognize your voice. Lieutenant. What's up?' "That's just what I'm goin' for to see, What's all that racket up at the gyard

Who are you. Captain? Lieut. Wilkins inquired, in turn. This was a poser, of the hollow and looked down. My sus-I certainly could not be Lieut. Wilkins picions were confirmed. I saw plainly 10 of the 1st Ga. Cav. any longer. I hap or 15 of the usual roustabouts of the rebel pened to remember about having heard of Col. Spriggins, who commanded a regi-ment of Gov. Joa Brown's Georgia Re-serves, and it finaled upon me that would be the game to player I could assume that

gin's rijimint o' Reserves. I'm carrying some recruits into camp.'
"Hello, the Reserves comin' back. Got

seemed to be at least a division. So

Hello, the Reserves comin' back. Got yo' sorghum in, have yo?' he asked, with a most insulting sneer.

"I got hot at once, in defense of the reserves, to which I had belonged for about a minute and a half. 'Moughty lucky for you all that we all done went home to git our sog craps in,' I said sharply.

"You all wouldn't've had nothin' to eat if we all hadn't done bin gone, than you all layin' around camps. I haint heard that you all've bin killing sich a power o' Yankees sence we all done went away.'

"O, yes; you reserves all some asked, with and I to the left. The men were so tipsy, and so intent on their game, upon which they had fair-sized wads of Confederate money staked, that they did not notice the noise we made in coming up.

"Here, ye skulking gollywogs,' Larry is sang out to them, covering them with his Spencer, 'Hands up, there, ivvery divil's fly-blow of ye! Out here, guzzling and gambling after taps, ye pest-house sweepings. Stand up, ivvery mother's son of the property was supplied to the left. The men were so tipsy, and so intent on their game, upon which they had fair-sized wads of Confederate money staked, that they did not notice the noise we made in coming up.

"Here, ye skulking gollywogs,' Larry is sang out to them, covering them with his Spencer, 'Hands up, there, ivvery divil's fly-blow of ye! Out here, guzzling and gambling after taps, ye pest-house sweepings. Stand up, ivvery mother's son of the property was a supplied to the left. The men were so tipsy, and so intent on their game, upon which they had fair-sized wads of Confederate money staked, that they did not notice the noise we made in coming up.

"Here, ye skulking gollywogs,' Larry is sang out to them, covering them with his spencer, 'Hands up, there, ivvery divil's fly-blow of ye! Out here, guzzling and gambling after taps, ye pest-house sweeping.

that you all've bin killing sich a power o' Yankees sence we all done went away.

"'O, yes; you reserves air great shakes,' he said, still more insultingly. 'I always gasped one, jumping to his feet, and hold-

ing up his hands. The very devil himself.'
"Yis, oi'm just that, ye lack-muzzled blaggards. Oi ought to be after killing ivvery wan of yez, and so saving the rations ye spoil. Huddle up theye, beyant the foire.'
"The terrified men obeyed. Larry walked down to the foir walked to walked the foir walked down to the foir walked to walked the foir w

"'Advance and give the country of commanded the officer, and I went for ward. 'Countersign's correct,' he answered. 'But who are you?

"'Lieut. Bosworth, of Cunnel Sprig-"The terrified men obeyed. Larry walked down to the jugs, with a severe air of condemnation, which I knew cost air of condemnation, which I knew cost him a good deal to assume, in the presence of so much liquor, doubly tempting in the chill night, and broke them with blows from his carbine butt. 'Phew,' said he, as the odor rose on the air. 'Pine-top

of verdigris-eaten still." "He had presence of mind enough not to neglect the wads of Confed lying on the blanket, but gathered them up and stuffed them in his pockets. 'Where do yez cop-peras-tritches belong?' he asked the of July, when we all held Atlanty, agin half o' Sherman's army. Whar was you cavalry then? I'll not stand any o' yer

iver-rotter; the worst that ivver came out

gang.
"To Cunnel Stringfeller's rijimint," slangwhanging at the reserves, nor our Governor, who's jest as good a patriot as Jefferson Davis.' they answered.
"This was a new one on both of us. But "I had two objects in view. I wanted to cut short a discussion which might conwe reasoned that it could not be far away, and we saw a chance to get through it in

sume too much time, and I wanted to show my recruits that I was not afraid of the rebel officers, of whom they stood good shape.
"'Get in line there, and start down for the road, and get back to yer camp, said Larry severely. 'You tall man, with the



LARRY'S HORSE'S HOOF STRUCK A BOULDER AND KNOCKED IT OVER THE EDGE OF THE CLIFF."

"'Yo're moughty sassy for a reserve,' the Officer of the Day auswered, 'Blamed sassy. Entirely too sassy. But I haint no time to take hit out of yo'. I mus' go up an' 'tend to my duty. I'll see yo' agin, though. I'll come over to yo' camp an'

hunt yo' up.'
"You can't come none too soon for me, I auswered, as we both started off on our way. 'Thank goodness, we're well rid of him,' I said to the rest, as we started over to the right, and the camp of Col. Da-

vant's battalion.' just because we wint home to gather our sorghum. They think that nobody's doing any foighting but thimsilves, the windbags.

'Thar's a passel o' men comin' up the

"He shied our he saw, but we followed the white hanche of his horse, and found our way. "We could hear the steady tramp of

what seemed to be about a company on provost duty. They made so much noise themselves that there was little likelihood that they would hear the little we might make. But they were so long in coming and passing that we got some distance from the road, and presently saw a glim ner of light and heard voices directly

"The divvil's grandmother, is that another guard-fire? asked Larry desper ately, getting afraid that we would no get out of that tangle before daylight. "Hold the boys, there, Larry, while Swackhammer and I go forward and rec while onnoiter,' said I.

"'For the love of Heaven, don't be as long in getting the countersign as ye were before, said Larry, or we'll all be frozen into living statues. "As we slipped forward, I could hear the voices rising in lively discussion. "'What in the world are they doing out there at this time of night?' I asked my-

self in wonderment. 'Holding an emer gency council of war, or a drumhead court nartial? It's something extraordinary, an

that we'd better keep away from.'
"Straining my ears, I caught one connected sentence, 'Hold on, Stubbs. Wait your turn. You're not the oldest man. Wait till it comes round to you.'
"It's certainly a drum-head court-martial.' I said to myself, 'and they're voting

on some man's sentence.'
"I knew I ought to go back and try to find some way to get around, but curiosity drew me forward. Possibly I might nelp out some Union man were trying.

Then I caught the words: "This is cut-throat, for sho'."
"A man haint no show at all for h

"Well, what else 'd yo' expect, when you came heah? "'All them's dead. Put 'em over in pile in the center.' "That makes seven. Purty fa'r work

so far. 'Great Caesar.' I thought, 'what wholesale murder. "I crept up a little closer, with my carbine ready to open out on them, and stop the proceedings, no matter what the cost might be. Then I heard, clear and sharp

on the night air:

"O, come up. It's yo' ante. What're
yo' keepin' us all a-waitin' fur?'

"Then it finshed on me that instead of post about?"
"Don't know." Jest wonderin about that ourselves. We all come down the midnight court-martial, it was a gang of stragglers out there in the bushes play-ing cards. I walked boldly up to the head of the hollow and looked down. My susor 15 of the usual roustabouts of the rebel camps, who had found this secluded cove, built a rousing fire there, brought with them a couple of jugs of sorghum whisky, and were having a pleasant evening play-ing poker on blankets spread before the they had just come back to camp, and fire. They would be easily disposed of consequently would be away over at the larry attend to them. I walked furthest end, bringing up the rear of what back and told him the situation.

back and told him the situation.
"'Oi'll attind to thim, the villains,' said swered:
"I'm Lient. Bosworth, of Cunnel Sprig- quarters ofter taps,' and blocking the way of honest men going about their laygal

coon-skin cap, lade off. Moind, Oi've got me oye on yez, and Oi'll shoot the first man that attimpts to run. Go wan, now.' "Larry was shrewd enough to keep them ahead of us and our own squad be hind us, so that no accidental word between the two should betray us.
"The Confed Provo-Guard had by this

time got some distance ahead. "We made our way down the path to the main road. The men turned and began to beg off.
"'I say, Paddy,' began one coaxingly.

"Who are ye calling Paddy, ye vomit of Ould Nick? said Larry savagely. Close that gash of yours, before Oi break it with me gun-barrel. 'Serg't Patrick,' said the man, changing his tone.
"That's more lolke, growled Larry.
"That's more lolke, turn we all over

"Say, Sergeant, if yo' turn we-all over to our Cunnel, he'll tie we-all up by the thumbs. Sho' he will." "'Go wan,' said Larry. 'Ye desarve it.'
"'He may shoot some o' we-uns,' plead-

ed the speaker.
"'Go wan. Small loss if he does.' "'Say, Sergeant Patrick, yo' can't be so hard-hearted. We-all never done yo'

"Go wan. Ye would if ye had the chance.'
"'Say, Sergeant, yo've done got a heap
"'Say, Sergeant, yo've done got a heap of our money. We'll let yo' keep hit, an' say nothin' about hit, if you'll jest turn

we-all loose.'
"'Go wan, Oi intind to kape it anyv, for ividince against ye."
"Sergeant, I've \$100 in my pocket, new

ssue, blue back, that I'll give yo', if you'll turn we-all loose."
"'Go wan. Fwhat's \$100 payable six months after a tratey of peace with the United States to me, compared with the

performance of me juty? "'Sergeant, we-all'll make up \$500 amongst us, if you'll turn we-all loose.'
"'Go wan. Oi'm not a foive hundred dollar man, Oi'd have ye know. Oi paid more'n that for the boots Oi'm ridin in.'
"There was a little consultation among the men as we marched along, and the passing of something from one hand to blanket which I had spread out, and we were necessary as a spean of the strength of the speak of the strength of the speak of the sp "Sergeant, we-all'll make up \$500 amongst us, if you'll turn we-all loose.'
"Go wan. Oi'm not a foive hundred nother. We were nearing a group of

camp-fires.

"'Sergeant,' said the speaker desperately, 'we-all can't be shoved up under Colonel Stringfeller's nose at this hour o' night. He's drunker'n a biled owl by this time, an' savager'n a wild-cat, 'spec-ially if he's waked up. He's got grudges agin every one o' we-ail, an'il be only too glad to take 'em out. Heah, we-ail' 've made up \$1,000 in blue-backs, new is-sue, which we-ll'll gin yo, if you'll let

camp-fires.

we-all go.'
"We had now gotten all out of them we could, for they had showed us the way to their camp, and we were only too glad to get rid of them, for it was coming on oward morning, and we must hurry on. "Larry, with an entire change of ton aid, as he accepted the wad of Confed:

"'Rayly, boys, On didn't think it was such an awful thing to be out of camp, such an awful thing to be out of camp, an' playing a little hand of poker, with a jug of the rayle stuff on the soide. Oi'd loiked to have been there mesilf, but juty forbid. Oi had to give yez a scare, though. Go wan into your camp, now, an' sneak into quarters, and say nothing, and Oi'll kape me mouth shut. Yez is bad as Oi had to make out.' Yez is not half so

"We hurried on, for we were still deep in the maze of camps. Some we passed through boldly, with the countersign, for leepy guards had little interest vond the formality of challenging and Swackhammer's guidance we slipped around two guard posts, where there might have been officers who were inconveniently curious, and we were making rapid prog-ress, of which we had need, for the day was breaking, and we momentarily ex-pected the unwelcome sound of a headmarters bugle, starting the reveille in the urrounding camps.

"The camp-fires had burned down to smouldering heaps, but the country had grown more open as we advanced, and there was enough of the fires showing to ndicate that we should have to go fully mile further before we got out of the d a mile further before we got out of the di-vision. Still, we felt hopeful, and that in another half-hour we should pass the line of pickets on the farther side. Then we began to see the earlier risers—probably those who found their beds chill and un-comfortable—come out to the fires, and

each the rear before daybreak. "Then we heard an Orderly-Sergeant in a camp ahead of us begin to rouse his company. It had probably been ordered for some specially early duty.
"We pushed on to get past him before his company could form down in the road.

Then, sudden as an apparition, a com-pany came down from a side road to the right, and the officer riding in front, challenged us.

"I answered 'Friend, with the counterreelected sinc.
sign,' but I had lost the advantage of ing majority.

and regarded as more of a vote-getter for the ticket than any other man in the State who can be put up. He is a native Illinoisian, having been born in Dewitt County in 1842, and was studying law when he enlisted in 1861, in the 20th Ill., in which he carried his musket for a year. Then stir them up. We were ourselves dead he was given a commission as Second tired, and stiff with the chill night air. Lieutenant, and was mustered out in 1866, but the excitement kept us up, and we Lieutenant, and was musiered out in 1000, spurred ourselves to hasten forward, and after five years' service, as a Captain and brevet Major. He received a gunshot wound at Shiloh, and other hurts at other places, but was constantly with his regiment until the end of the war, when he went onto the plains and engaged in a

"'Lieut. Bosworth, of Cunnel Spriggins's rijimint, with recruits,' I answered, as naturally as I could.
"'Yo' air? Well, it's mouty lucky I met ye'. You air just the game I'm after, Col. Spriggins's battalion has been disbanded and his men put in other regiments. I started out this morning to gather up all the recruits I could find for my regiment. How many 've yo' got? Yo' and them all fall in with us!"
"This was a stunner, but I answered "This was a stunner, but I answered promptly: 'I'll do nothin' of the kind. I'm ordered to find Col. Spriggins with my men, and I'm a-gwine there. Git out o' men, and I'm a-gwine there. Git out o'
the road and let me pass!"
"I noticed Larry was alongside of me
with his carbine barrel raised ready.
"'I haint no time to argy with yo' he
said peremptorily? I got a heap to do
to-day. Yo' fall in there, as I told yo',
without any further fuss."
"He was so determined that I saw there
was no use in wasting any more words,
and Larry arrived at the same conclusion,
for he brought his gun barrel down on the

challenging him, as I should have done, had not our atention been attracted to the Orderly-Sergeant.

"'Advance and give the countersign,'

for he brought his gun barrel down on the Lieutenant's head, knocking him out of his saddle, and I yelled to the boys to for-ward. They started on the run after my horse, and I turned and fired a shot back horse, and I turned and fired a shot back to increase the confusion in the Lieutenant's company, which had not been prepared for such an event. My shot, however, alarmed the Orderly-Sergeant, who was forming his company in the road, and they hastily snatched up their arms to be ready for whatever might happen. We rushed through them, Larry and I knocking the first down with our carbine-barrels. ing the first down with our carbine-barrels, with my boys, to their credit, aiding nobly with the sticks they had been carrying for canes. We got through the Orderly-Ser-ceant's company, and Larry and I turned and fired a couple of shots at them to de-

ter them from pursuing.

"The confusion among them, however, was only momentary. Both companies speedily pulled themselves together and started down the road after us. Swackhammer, in some mysterious way, had wriggled through, and I noticed the white hanch of his horse shead leading us as hanch of his horse ahead leading us as before. It was like the white piume of that fellow in the poem that we used to spout at school. The thing was awfully desperate, for they could speedily overtake my men on foot. I began looking for a narrow place where Larry and I could turn around and fire on them to hold them back while the men got away. Just then I noticed Swackhammer turn suddenly out of the road into some cedars, and we followed him into a swamp. As we made lowed him into a swamp. As we made our way down the bed of the creek, we heard the companies rush on down the road in pursuit. The buzles were now sounding the reveille all through the camp, and we could hear the men turning out with the sounds of the shots to hurry them up. We turned and twisted so much in our road that I was bewildered which way we were going, and at times feared we were heading back for the camps, but presently we struck a lane on the other side of the hill from the main road, and

ushed down it.
"The picket's right ahead,' said Swackhammer to me. 'You go on and ride right over 'em. We haint no time to stop.'
"The picket post had been aroused by the noise of the firing, and the reserve, as well as the videt on post, were standing gun in hand shivering nervously in the chill morning air trying to wake. well as the videt on post, were supported by the chill morning air, trying to make out what was happening. Larry and I caught sight of them as quickly as they did of us, and spurring our jaded horses for a final rush, rode square at them, receiving their wild fire, and giving them a couple of shots apiece in return. We were through them in an instant, they jumping over behind a fence for procection. We went down the road a little ways until we were out of their sight, and then turned off out of their sight, and after an hour's own the road a little ways until we were out of their sight, and then turned off again into the brush, and after an hour's hard traveling our hearts were lifted by the sight of the morning sun gleaming on the distant spires of Atlanta. We seemed safe at last, but the thought of this, after our awful night's work, took all life and energy from us. We had done all that men could, and now that it seemed we were almost within our own lines our feet were almost within our own lines, our feet refused to take another step. The rebel camps seemed so far away. All sound from them had ceased for it appeared an

age.
"'For the howly mither's sake,' said
Larry, 'Let's foind some place and loig down and rest. I'm clear bate out. I can't go another rod fur the loife of me and what's the use? Our pickets must

right over there some place.'
"Swackhammer led us up into a clump of cedars which entirely hid us from view in every direction, and we all threw ourselves on the ground in utter exhaustion, but before we did so Larry, pulling out of his pocket \$1,000 Confed, which the stragglers had given him, said to Swackham-

mer:
"Swack, O've said a good many avil things agin yo', for which I'm moighty sorry. I take them all back. Ye've been

were soon fast asleep. It was past noon and the sun was shining brightly when I was awakened up by a kick in and opened my eyes to see a rebel Cap-tain standing over me with a cocked revol-

ver. "'Get up, Yanks,' he said. 'I've done got yer.'
"I sat up and looked around, and there stood Swackhammer skulking behind a tree, with a grin of evil triumph on his face. I saw it all in an instant. His un-

conquerable propensity for spying and be-traying had overcome him again, and after leading us to a place of safety, he could not resist the temptation to betray us again into the hands of the rebels. (To be continued.)

THE Government of Panama starts without a navy, but she has a very obliging big neighbor who is disposed to allow her to play with his as much as she wants

THIS is not Panama's first secession. In 1840, after enduring for years the misgovernment from Bogota, she withdrew, but came back a few years later, when her own kind of men seized the power at the Colombian capital.

THE London papers profess to have news that German capitalists stand ready to build the Isthmian Canal in the event of the United States failing to do so, but that they have had an intimation from this Government that it will permit no canal controlled by foreigners, nor one which it can not fortify and defend.

CONGRESSMAN VESPASIAN WARNER IS definitely announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois. He is an unusually strong man, campaign against the Indians. He was Colonel and Judge-Advocate-General of Illinois through the administrations of three Governors, and was elected to the 54th Congress. He has been continually reelected since, with a constantly increasing majority.